Registered number
12496962

Amodal Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2023

Amodal Limited

Registered number: 12496962

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2023

	Notes		2023		2022
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		45,159		57,227
Current assets					
Debtors	4	376,968		126,916	
Cash at bank and in hand		91,591		101,860	
		468,559		228,776	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(297,775)		(228,842)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			170,784		(66)
Total assets less current liabilities			215,943		57,161
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(168,949)		(35,256)
Provisions for liabilities			(11,290)		(10,873)
Net assets			35,704		11,032
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,240		1,240
Profit and loss account			34,464		9,792
Shareholders' funds			35,704		11,032

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

M Barber

Director

Approved by the board on 20 November 2023

Amodal Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the rendering of services. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	over 3 years straight line basis
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 3 years straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance basis

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Employees

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	14	13

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2022	33,908	52,590	86,498

Additions	13,643	-	13,643
At 31 March 2023	47,551	52,590	100,141
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2022	16,123	13,148	29,271
Charge for the year	15,851	9,860	25,711
At 31 March 2023	31,974	23,008	54,982
Net book value			
At 31 March 2023	15,577	29,582	45,159
At 31 March 2022	17,785	39,442	57,227

4 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	302,731	116,916
Other debtors	74,237	10,000
	376,968	126,916

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	78,650	-
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	11,530	10,948
Trade creditors	-	238
Corporation tax	128,824	69,933
Other taxation and social security costs	73,916	115,723
Director's loan account	-	30,000
Other creditors	4,855	2,000
	297,775	228,842

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	145,223	-
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	23,726	35,256
	168,949	35,256

7 Controlling party

There is no overall controlling party. T Whiting and M Barber (directors) each control 50% of the voting rights through their ownership of 50% of the Issued Ordinary Share Capital.

8 Other information

Amodal Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Victoria House

88 The Causeway

Maldon

Essex

CM9 4LL